

# Germans By Big Turning Movement Threaten Allies' Base; Armies Shift as Clash Nears in Shadow of the Paris Forts

## VIENNA LAYS BLAME UPON ONE GENERAL

Fournier Failed to Hold Lomaczow Line, Says Official Statement.

## FALL BACK TO VISTULA

German Re-enforcements Arrived Too Late to Avert Loss of Galicia.

Vienna (via Rome and London), Sept. 5.—That the great Austrian armies of Gen. Moritz von Auffenberg, ex-war minister, and Gen. Dankl have suffered severe reverses was admitted by the war office today. Responsibility for the failure of these gigantic forces to carry out the program of the general staff in Russian Poland is laid at the door of Gen. Fournier, whose army failed to hold the line at Lomaczow in the province of Lublin.

The army under Gen. Dankl had made exceptionally successful progress through Poland when the Austrians before Lemberg were forced to quit the city because of the strength of the movement against their flanks.

Germans Arrive Too Late. German re-enforcements, with fresh artillery, arrived only in time to cover the retreat of the Austrians. The war office admits that it has been necessary to withdraw all the Austrian forces from Eastern Galicia, and that the new Austrian lines have been established behind the San River and along the course of the Vistula.

Between Tomaczow and the San and Vistula rivers the Austrian losses incident to the terrific fighting were reported to be very heavy. Austria's first offensive move occurred when the army which was reported surrounded at Lublin invaded Russian Poland. Failures attended an attempt to flank the Russian army entering Galicia, and the Russians finally effected the capture of Lemberg. This is the Austrian army which was reported from Berlin as having penetrated as far west as Lodz, near Warsaw.

Austrians Surrounded. London, Sept. 5.—The Star prints the following dispatch from Rome: "A dispatch from Vienna says that the Russians have surrounded the Austrians at Lublin, Russian Poland. The Germans who were rushed from Belgium to re-enforce the Austrians arrived too late."

News in a Rome dispatch says it is reported that five more German corps have left the French frontier for East Prussia and Galicia.

Another dispatch from Basel, Switzerland.

## Says Kaiser Will Sacrifice 400,000 Men if Necessary

Paris, Sept. 5.—A dispatch from the Antwerp correspondent of the Petit Parisien quotes a German officer who had been taken prisoner as follows: "We will sacrifice two, three, or four hundred thousand men, if necessary, but we will take Antwerp. We took Namur, so shall we take Paris."

## King Albert Wounded in Hand by German Shell

Amsterdam, Sept. 5.—A dispatch from Berlin says that King Albert of Belgium was wounded in the hand by a splinter while leading the Belgians' retreat into Antwerp.

According to the Berlin dispatch, a shell exploded against a rear wheel of the automobile in which the King was riding. The machine was wrecked.

## CRUSH FRANZ JOSEF'S ARMY

Russian Triumphs Put Austrians Out of Running Except for Defensive Campaigning, Says War Expert.

## GERMANS ARE CHECKED

Efforts to Achieve Another Sedan Fail—Allies' Lines Are Still Intact as Great Battle Nears.

By E. ASHMEAD BARTLETT, War Expert of The Washington Herald and London Daily Telegraph.

Special Cable to Washington Herald. London, Sept. 5.—The week of Sedan has passed without the great victory which the German army strove to gain on this historic date.

The Germans have arrived nearer to Paris but the armies of France and England remain undefeated and intact.

In Eastern Galicia, the Austrians have suffered disaster almost on the scale of that which overwhelmed MacMahon forty-five years ago. The Russians also defeated the Austrians between Lublin and Cholm and forced them to retreat south. This news is even more important than the strategic standpoint that the victory at Lemberg, because the bulk of the Austrian forces were advancing on Lublin with a view to making a flank march on Warsaw, thus preventing a direct Russian advance on Posen as the shortest road to Berlin.

It has also relieved the gloom which was cast over events in Eastern Prussia by the defeat of two Russian army corps near Osterode under Gen. Samsonoff, one of the best of the Russian commanders.

This latest defeat of the Austrians by the Russians should prove that the great victories at Lemberg and Zamosc have not been exaggerated. The most northerly Russian army, which completely de-

## THE WAR AT A GLANCE.

The general situation, as viewed in Paris, according to a dispatch here, may be summarized as follows:

The Austrian armies' only scope now is the defense of Vienna. A serious situation has developed between Austria and Italy. The latter is reported to be mobilizing today.

In the Balkans the efforts of the pro-German party at Constantinople seem to be meeting with unexpected difficulties. Greece is watching Turkey's attitude closely and Bulgaria will remain neutral whatever happens.

Japan's fleet is blockading the Tsingtau which it expects to take within three months.

Germans in big turning movement in an effort to cut the allies off from Paris, their base. English and French lines still intact, and no engagements of importance are in progress. Both sides maneuvering for new positions in preparation for great battle.

Germans regain much of lost ground, although the French are holding their own in Lorraine and the Vosges.

Germans continue bombardment of Maubeuge. The forts are holding out. Havre is to be made an open town.

Russian war office announces 80,000 Austrian soldiers cut off from main army at bay west of Lemberg. Russian troops trying to surround them.

Austrians and Germans notified to leave Paris in forty-eight hours. King Albert, of Belgium, reported wounded by bursting shell.

Germany is reported to be swinging her forces eastward to meet the Russian attack and to re-enforce Austria. Five German army corps are said to have arrived at the Vistula.

Fighting is reported in Belgium, and the Germans are said to have half encircled Antwerp. A dispatch from Amsterdam says the German general staff has been moved from Brussels to Mons.

Sir Edward Grey made a further statement on negotiations with Germany and the causes which led to the war, repeating charges of violation of Belgium's neutrality. A statement on the same subject was made by Baron Kato to the Japanese Diet.

A newspaper dispatch from Winnipeg says seventy-five train loads of East Indian troops are to pass through Canada on the way to the front in the next two weeks. These may be the two divisions referred to by Premier Asquith in his recent Guildhall speech.

## WANTS WILSON OR T. R. TO STOP WAR

Budapest Woman Comes Here as Envoy of Women's Organizations of Europe with Peace Plan.

## WILL GO TO WHITE HOUSE

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, Sept. 5.—The first concrete proposal for a plan to bring about international peace in warring Europe was announced in New York today by Mrs. Rosina Schwimmer, of Budapest, who has come to America, representing the allied women's organizations of Europe to urge President Wilson to take definite steps toward mediation. Mrs. Schwimmer arrived in Boston Friday night from Liverpool and came directly to the home of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

She has credentials from the leading countries now at war and her plan has been endorsed by some of the most powerful leaders in European politics. Briefly, it is this:

The latter part of this week she will seek a personal conference with the President at the White House.

She will urge him either to set out himself at once for Europe or to send as his personal representative Secretary Bryan, William Howard Taft or Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

This official representative of America, who must be a powerful figure and who must be supported by the united enthusiasm and sentiment of the entire country will proceed to Norway, where he will immediately commence the organization of the "International Watching Committee." Upon this committee shall serve representatives from those countries whose neutrality is indisputably disinterested, such as Switzerland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Spain.

The International Watching Committee, thus organized shall every day press upon the warring nations an offer of mediation. Its force will be felt, she says, not only because of the enormous weight of public sentiment behind it, but because it shall be persistent and shall hold out the opportunity to nations to accept rather than ask for mediation.

## British Soldier Gets Two and a Half Pounds of Meat Daily

Paris, Sept. 5.—This is the daily menu of each British soldier: Bread, 1 pound. Cheese.

Bacon, 11-4 pounds. Beef, 11-4 pounds. Tea.

Rum.

In addition each soldier is allowed two ounces of tobacco daily.

## Italians Called to Colors; Reservists Sail from Tunis

Paris, Sept. 5.—A special dispatch to the Temps from Tunis tonight says that the Italian steamer Lovo has sailed with Italians who have been recalled to the colors. As the steamer left Tunis those aboard her were singing the Italian national hymn and the Marseillaise.

## JEW WIN RIGHT TO WEAR RUSS SHEVRONS

Will Be Admitted as Officers in the Army and Navy Because of Gallantry in Battle.

## ANTI-SEMITES ARE HUSHED

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Sept. 5.—Telegraphing from Petrograd the Standard's correspondent states that the Jews will in the future be admitted as officers of the Russian army and navy.

The announcement of this important concession to the Jews in the Russian empire was made on official authority and was well received in all quarters. Up to the present, no Jew either has been allowed to be a military or naval officer. The decision to admit them to the highest ranks of both services is officially stated to be due to the gallantry which the Jews serving as common soldiers have displayed in the battles already fought.

The Imperial decree has enabled the Russian commander-in-chief to confer officers' commissions on several hundred Jews who gained exceptional distinction in the fighting preceding the capture of Lemberg.

The correspondent says he is authorized to state that the commissioning of Jews as officers of the army and navy will be followed by the removal of civil law restrictions and that Jews will be admitted to the full rights of Russian citizenship.

Those Russian newspapers that were formerly advocates of relentless anti-semitism not only refrain from raising any objection to this innovation but express approval in the warmest terms. The same feeling prevails in those circles of the Russian society in which formerly it almost was a breach of etiquette even to mention the name of a Jew. The war has swept away this remnant of medieval prejudice and has inaugurated a new era for the Jews of Russia.

## GERMAN MILITARISM THE ISSUE, SAYS GREY

British Foreign Minister Writes that All Europe Must Be Freed from Menace of Kaiser's Sword.

London, Sept. 5.—The issue in the present war is German militarism, which threatens all of Western Europe, declares Sir Edward Grey, British minister of foreign affairs, in a letter to his constituents in Berwick, which was made public here today.

"The progress of the war has revealed what a terrible, immoral thing German militarism is. It is against German militarism that we must fight. The whole of Western Europe would fall under it if Germany should be successful in this war."

"If, as the result of the war, the independence and integrity of the smaller European states can be secured and Western Europe be liberated from the menace of German militarism and the people of Germany itself be freed from that militarism—for it is not the German people, but the Prussian militarism that has driven Germany and Europe into war—if that militarism can be overcome, then, indeed, there will be a brighter, fairer day for Europe which will compensate us for the awful sacrifices which war entails."

## ALLIES PUT IN PERIL BY FORT'S FALL

Forced to Retreat and Change Entire Plan of Campaign.

## ESCAPED GERMAN TRAP

Power of Kaiser's Guns Utter Surprise; Great Cannon Had Been Kept Secret.

By WILLIAM MAXWELL, Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald and London Daily Telegraph.

Beauville, France, Sept. 5.—

Things are not nearly so bad as they have been represented. I have just returned from Rheims, and in two days have traveled for fifty miles along the lines of the allied armies falling back toward Paris.

Since the four-days' battle of last week, there has been no important engagement along the whole front. The German advance has been creeping and slower, though no whit less formidable, but since Mons, Charleroi, Tourani, and Le-cateau there has been no such frightful carnage.

Since Wednesday, August 26, the allied armies have fallen back fighting. The retirement must have been a fearful ordeal for soldiers, especially British soldiers, who rarely admit any reason for retreating in the face of the enemy. They realize they were facing fearful odds but they were getting on finely and could have held on.

They retired because they were told to. It is this turning movement on the left flank of the British that has forced the allied armies to retire on Paris.

Came Like Tidal Wave. There was never an attack made with more reckless courage nor pressed with such relentless ferocity as that of the Germans in the fighting early this week. Their numbers were overwhelming. They gave us no rest night or day. They hammered away coming like great waves.

The gaps we made were filled instantly. Their artillery which is well handled played upon us incessantly. Their cavalry swept upon us with amazing recklessness.

The attack on the French right seems to have been heaviest in the neighborhood of St. Quentin.

Fear has long legs as well as big eyes. It seems to be driving thousands from their homes to suffer privations and hardships that could be avoided. These stories of atrocities, some of which no doubt are true, are worth a couple of army corps to the Germans. The terror they spread among the farmers is emptying whole districts and giving to the enemy immense supplies of food and forage.

## Whole Plan Changed.

A French artillery officer gives this concise account of how the allies have fallen back:

"I can give you a reasonably clear idea of what has happened where the fighting has been hottest in the past days between the finest regular troops of Germany, France, and England."

"When the Namur fortresses fell the allies were compelled suddenly to change their whole plan of battle. Imagine a gigantic letter L turned upside down with the perpendicular part reaching north and south roughly for seventy miles from Namur on the north to Verdun on the south with the short arm reaching west from Namur toward Mons."

"One of the German army corps attacked this line from the west and north. The allied armies opposing them on the northern line were five French corps, about 200,000 men, and 80,000 British."

"It was against this line that the whole weight of the German attack was delivered after Namur fell. The allies' formation had been based on the confident expectation that the Namur fortifications would hold out for several weeks."

Guns' Power a Secret.

"The Germans knew that they would not, but no one but the Germans knew of the existence of those 14-inch siege guns which the Germans brought to bear on those forts. The possession of those guns during the day."

## Balloons to Carry Paris News If the Germans Cut Off City

Paris, Sept. 5.—Balloons have been provided as a means of communicating with the outside world in the event that Paris is besieged and the Germans destroy all other means of communication. The newspaper, Excelsior has taken the precaution to provide a big balloon and to secure the services of the famous aviator, Francois Peyre, who was once a competitor for the James Gordon Bennett Cup. The balloon will be used to send news out of Paris.

## Clocks in Belgium Are Set to Tell Berlin Time

Antwerp, Sept. 5.—The Telegraph prints a dispatch from Berlin saying that when the people of Brussels protested against the town clocks being set ahead an hour to synchronize with those of Berlin, Gen. Van Der Goltz replied:

"In Germany there should be but one time."

## TEUTON ARMY LIKE MACHINE

Mass Formation Criticised by Military Experts Has Enabled Kaiser to Win, Says Correspondent.

## LIVES THROWN AWAY

Infantrymen March Four Miles an Hour with Heavy Equipment—Take Forts by Storm.

London, Sept. 5.—The correspondent of the Standard sends from Boulogne a graphic description of the German invasion of France, in which, summing up the accounts of the reckless sacrifice of life by the Kaiser's commanders in assaults in mass formation, he says:

"The Germans achieved wonderful results by these methods of fighting. They fight almost automatically and advance with a machine-like precision, so thorough is their training. It is not strategy, not skill in the handling of weapons, not individual qualities that have achieved the advance on Paris, but efficiency of the whole military system."

The correspondent likens the advance to an endless swarm of ants, which, apparently, nothing can stop, and whose numbers apparently never diminish, no matter how many are killed. His narrative continues:

Two Drop to Death. "After the occupation of Brussels I was in a French village through which the Germans were passing. The French in retreating had torn up the railways, and while the German engineers were repairing them, the troops marched along the highways carrying their impedimenta, with them."

The hum of a Taube aeroplane's motor signalled their approach. Soon several of these flying machines were sighted and all evidently were spying out the land.

"While we watched one machine crumpled up and fell to the ground. Its two occupants pitched out in midair and dropped 500 feet to their death. But how utterly insignificant was this tragic incident."

Two German airmen dead and two German families hung in mourning—but the German hosts marched on and the destruction of these two atoms of a mighty whole was of no military consequences.

"First round the bend of the road came the vanguard of the military cyclists. Close behind came a regiment of cavalry; then the field artillery, with the horses almost worn out, the drivers thrashing them to keep the pace of the forced march."

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## Aids to Navigation in North Sea to Be Removed

London, Sept. 5.—The official press bureau of the admiralty issued an announcement tonight that all aids to navigation may be removed on the east coast of England without further warning.

While no official reason is given as the basis for this announcement in the cable dispatches, it may be taken as significant of the failure of the British fleet to effect the bottling up of the German high sea fleet operating in the North Sea, which previous announcements of the admiralty have declared to have been complete. The announcement was made following very shortly after the admiralty's admission that two German cruisers and four destroyers had sunk fifteen fishing boats in the North Sea during the day.

## GERMANS SHIFT PLANS FOR PARIS ATTACK AS GUNS BATTER MAUBEUGE

Sudden Change in Movement Against Allies' Left Wing Is Noted as Armies Maneuver for New Positions and Great Battle Nears in Shadow of Forts; Garrison at Remaining Northern Fort Holds Out Following Arrival of British Re-enforcements.

## TEUTON ADVANCE HALTS AS CENTER PREPARES TO TAKE PLACE IN APEX OF V-SHAPED WEDGE

Paris, Sept. 5.—The following official statement was issued at mid-

night: "The indications are that the enemy's troops have evacuated the region of Compiègne and Senlis."

An official announcement from the war office at Boreaux says that Maubeuge is being bombarded and is putting up a strenuous resistance, the French garrison being re-enforced by a part of the British expeditionary force. Maubeuge is a fortress of the first class in the department du Nord.

German Forces Tarry. The following official statement was issued by Gen. Gallien, the military governor:

"The German advance on Paris is not continued. Early this morning the invaders were apparently tarrying west of the river (probably the Aisne) in Ar-gonne, endeavoring to make an encircling movement."

The Paris Journal states that the "bombardment of Maubeuge continues furiously, but that the city rests valiantly."

Plan Turning Movement. Bordeaux, France, Sept. 5.—An official war office statement tonight says:

"The situation on our left wing has received no modifications. An interesting maneuver however, is contemplated. At Paris the work of defense is being carried out with all activity. The enemy remains at a distance."

London, Sept. 5.—Maubeuge, the big French fort on the northern frontier, is being bombarded vigorously by the Germans, according to an official report from Bordeaux. The fortress is offering vigorous resistance.

Simultaneously a Central News Dispatch from Copenhagen reports Gen. Von Stein, a German general officer, as claiming that all the Northern frontier forts are now in the hands of the Germans, except Maubeuge.

It is concluded therefore that as a final preliminary before the advance on Paris the Germans have determined to reduce this last menace to their communications in the rear.

Shift Their Alignment. At the same time, a sudden shift in the German plans on the allies' left wing is apparent. An official statement from Bordeaux says the enemy instead of marching direct on Paris seem to have taken a sudden turn eastward and are now at La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre, thirty miles east of Paris.

Everything indicates that tomorrow the first grand climax of the campaign will be concluded.

It is suggested here that the determined effort to reduce Maubeuge, together with the swing to the eastward of Paris may indicate a purpose on the part of the Germans to bring their center forward to meet the apex of the V-shaped wedge which they have been driving into the allies' left before venturing upon a pitched battle outside the outer rim of the Paris forts.

## Try to Cut Off Antwerp.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Chronicle sends the following: "The news has just come from Antwerp that a strong German force left Brussels today for the northwest, apparently trying to cut Antwerp's communication with the coast. They are burning villages and cutting wires on the way. Communications between Antwerp and Ghent is severed."

"The Belgians have flooded the area to the southwest of Malines. The Germans, taken by surprise, were waist-deep in water and their guns stuck in the mud. The Belgians then fired on the discom-

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81.25—Baltimore and Return—81.25—Baltimore & Ohio. Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, good returning until 8 a. m. Monday. Elaborate decorations on coast Star Spangled Banner Celebration.

See advt. Midwestern Outing, page 8.

Adv.

## Monday's Splendid Feature



THE MARRIED LIFE  
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By  
MABEL HERBERT URNER.

This is the noted author's finest and most exquisite work and will compel every reader to stop and think of the little and big things of home life.

IN MONDAY'S HERALD

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